STATE OF IOWA BEFORE THE IOWA INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

IN RE:

THE PROPOSED 2017 HEALTH:
INSURANCE RATE INCREASE:

AETNA OF IOWA,
GUNDERSON HEALTH PLAN,
MEDICA INSURANCE COMPANY,:
WELLMARK BLUE CROSS and:
BLUE SHIELD,

Mercy College of Health Sciences Sullivan Center, Room 210 928 Sixth Avenue Des Moines, Iowa Saturday, July 23, 2016 10:00 a.m.

BEFORE: NICK GERHART, Iowa Insurance Commissioner

APPEARANCES:

For the Consumer ANGEL ROBINSON, ESQ. Advocate: 601 Locust Street

Des Moines, Iowa 50309

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THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Good morning everybody. Can you hear me back there?

All right. It's working.

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Good morning everyone. This is the proposed 2017 health insurance rate increase public meeting.

My name is Nick Gerhart, Insurance Commissioner for the State of Iowa.

During this time the companies will have an opportunity to come up and offer some additional comments. The Consumer Advocate is going to offer a summary of the comments the Division has received to this point. Any individual that wants to offer a public comment can do so as well.

We ask that in Des Moines, if you want to offer a comment, sit where Angel is and make sure you have the microphone depressed so that we can hear you in this room and also the satellite locations as well. Anyone that's in a satellite location, we'll turn it over to you if you have comments here in Des Moines.

The rest rooms are out in the hall, so please excuse yourself appropriately at that time.

With that, I guess, Angel, I'll turn it to you for opening remarks, and then I guess you have a

summarization of the comments for Aetna of Iowa first.

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MS. ROBINSON: Good morning. So at the start of the hearing the first thing I wanted to do is to go over exactly what we are doing today and what our various roles are.

My name is Angel Robinson. I'm the Consumer Advocate for insurance for the State of Iowa. My role in this process is to receive consumer comments under Iowa Code Section 505.19, which was put into place approximately about five years ago.

At that time the Legislature and the governor's office agreed that the public needed additional opportunity to be heard when facing rate increases and further meet additional transparency.

As part of that transparency process, and part of the process for consumers to participate, all individuals who will be affected by a rate increase that was over the annual health growth rate spending amount as set by the Centers of Medicare and Medicaid would be required to receive letters from their insurance company which provide them with information about how much that proposed rate increase would be. It must be filed and given and sent out to them at the same time as when they give it to the

Commissioner and they make the request.

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It also must include an opportunity for the public to attend a hearing, a hearing held by the Commissioner, in which the public can come and make their comments personally. My role is to also collect those comments in person, by fax, by e-mail, by letter, in any way they wish to provide them.

Now, this particular session we had Aetna of Iowa file and they filed at--between 7.1 percent and 52.6 percent for all of their health plans. They have approximately 28,103 primary policyholders at the time of filing. The amount of the increase will depend on the geographic rating location of that policyholder, as well as the plan level.

The total comments I received for Aetna of Iowa would be 66 this year with 77 percent of those explicitly disagreeing with the proposed rate increase; 74 percent shared that the rate increase and the premium is not affordable; 43 percent were weary of Aetna's annual increases, and 25 percent expressed frustration that they were having to pay high premiums on a plan with high deductibles that they rarely use.

In general, the trend that the Commissioner will notice, and the public will notice in reviewing

comments, deals with affordability. That is the highest and the majority of the comments for Aetna.

Most of the individuals commented that they had seen increases over the years and in many cases they were frustrated because their rates had doubled and they had doubled in a short amount of time, either a year or two.

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Many of Aetna's customers who shared comments were previous customers of other health insurance companies and they had been priced out of their insurance companies plans, and they had found that Coventry's plans, which is now Aetna of Iowa, were the cheapest for the marketplace. They were concerned that they would be priced out of the market or left insurance poor because of the cheapest plans that were being offered in Iowa were also raising the rates exponentially, then they would not be able to go to any other carriers and have any other options for health insurance.

Does the Commissioner have any questions for me at this time in regard to the filing for Aetna of Towa?

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: No, I do not.

I guess maybe one question. Do we have a breakdown

of exchange plans versus off exchange? Do you have

- 2 MS. ROBINSON: No, that was not shared. The 3 rate filing is for all plans, which would be for 4 Aetna of Iowa, all of their ACA-compliant plans.
- 5 They have no grandfathered plans in the individual market at this time. 6
- 7 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
- Now, we'll open it up for comments for any 8 9 consumer at the Des Moines location that would like 10 to offer a comment on Aetna.
- 11 All right. I don't see anybody. Do we have 12 anybody at one of the off-site locations?
- 13 MS. LAWRENCE: There's somebody in Atlantic.
- 14 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I guess if you're off-site, if you want to comment on the
- 16 Coventry/Aetna rate filing, go ahead and speak now.
- 17 Atlantic, I think we see someone there.
- Cedar Rapids? 18
- Columbus Junction? 19
- 20 Eldora?

- 21 Spencer?
- West Union? 2.2
- 23 I don't see anybody. I guess the submission 24 of public comments from Aetna of Iowa-- guess I see 25 somebody.

Dale, do you want to come up and speak?

MR. DALE MACKEL: Sure. Good morning,

Commissioner, and thank you for the opportunity to speak here this morning.

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My name is Dale Mackel, and I am the president for Aetna Health of Iowa. I have a prepared statement that will take approximately 10 minutes to read.

Let me start off by saying as a company and as individuals we are keenly aware of the many challenges related to healthcare today, not the least of which is affordability.

Healthcare costs continue to put significant pressure on employers and consumers and represent a significant threat to the U.S. economy. Healthcare spending is on track to grow from \$3 trillion today to \$5 trillion in 2022. This represents 20 cents of every consumer dollar spent and is clearly not sustainable. Accordingly, our top properties as a company continue to be focused on affordability, quality of care, access to care, and member empowerment.

I want to briefly comment on a few things regarding our company. Aetna Health of Iowa, as you mentioned, was previously known as, and conducted

business as, Coventry Healthcare of Iowa. While
Coventry Healthcare's purchase by Aetna in May of
2013, the company brand has largely remained in place
and we have worked--as we have worked to migrate
systems and contracts.

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Beginning January 1st, 2017, our individual product offerings will efficiently change brands from Coventry Healthcare to Aetna. Please note that the purchase of Coventry by Aetna, as well as the brand name change to Aetna, has absolutely no impact on our rate position.

Our company has had a significant presence in Iowa since 1985 and we continue to remain fully committed to the state and citizens of Iowa. We have been a statewide fixture on the Iowa Health Benefits Exchange since the exchange's inception. We have worked closely with the Iowa Insurance Division and the health exchange marketplace to collectively manage the significant market changes that have occurred over the past 36 to 48 months and we look forward to continuing to do so in 2017 and beyond.

I want to spend a few minutes talking about our base rate increase request. For 2017 Aetna

Health of Iowa has submitted a request to the Iowa

Insurance Division to increase base premium rates by

an average of 22.8 percent to be effective January 1st, 2017. Increases on in-force policies will not be effective until the actual renewal date of those policies on or after January 1st, 2017.

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The premium rate increase will vary by plan design and metallic tier. Silver tier policies on average are increasing 21 percent. That represents 55 percent of our membership.

Bronze tier policies on average are increasing 24.9 percent. That represents 38 percent of our membership. And gold tier policies on average are increasing 25 percent, which represents 7 percent of our membership.

It is important to note while a change in the base rate will effect the price of health insurance, other factors not reviewed here today can also impact up or down the price of insurance.

Examples of these individual rate factors include; how many family members the policy covers and their ages, geographic location, and tobacco status.

It is also important to note that the impact of any rate increase, as well as the total premium paid, is dependent on whether or not a member qualifies for advanced premium tax credits in the health exchange marketplace and the size of those

subsidies. In the case of Aetna Health of Iowa's individual members, 83 percent of our members have purchased their policies through the marketplace or on exchange, and of those members 84 percent receive some form of premium subsidy.

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The base rate change in Iowa is generally due to three items, albeit we have filed all factors with the Insurance Division in our full rate filing. The three items are; first, expected increases in utilization and cost of medical services, including prescription drugs. This represents roughly 47 percent of our increase. Second, actual claims experience, including the impact of the federal government risk adjustment program. This represents 33 percent of our increase. And, finally, changes in government risk protection measures. Most notably, elimination of the reinsurance protective backstop in 2017. This represents 4.6 percent of—this represents 20 percent of our increase.

As we approach the end of our third year under full enforcement of the Affordable Care Act Law we have gleaned many insights in how our membership uses their healthcare coverage compared to those members on traditional insurance policies, and we have found significantly different healthcare

consumption patterns.

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Specifically Affordable Care Act-mandated policyholders exhibit in-patient bed day occurrences that are 41 percent higher, outpatient procedure occurrences that are 77 percent higher, emergency room visits that are 67 percent higher, and laboratory and radiology services that are 32 percent and 40 percent higher respectively, and high cost claim occurrences defined by claims greater than \$50,000 that are 38 percent more probable.

It is important to note that the healthcare consumption statistics just noted are not unique to a given year, but have been consistently displayed across all years of the law's implementation. Thus, while many of us expected the intensity of this consumption pattern to temper, that has not happened.

It is also important to note that this outlier consumption pattern and related costs and rate impact is being driven by a very small portion of the population. Specifically, the top 5 percent of spenders drive nearly 60 percent of the cost.

This places—this dynamic places a heavy burden on the healthier members to subsidize the sickest members since the law places all members into a common community pool.

One last comment regarding medical costs and rates that is important to note has to do with the ongoing misuse of the special election period enrollment opportunity. While CMS continues to work on improving oversight and control of the special election process, many challenges remain with respect to verification of eligibility.

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These verification loopholes result in several special election enrollees acquiring an insurance policy, having expensive medical procedures performed, and then disenrolling from their policy. This behavior not only has a significant adverse impact on claims experienced, but it's also a key contributor to market instability and must be accounted for in the premium rates that each insurance carrier files.

Understanding the burdens health insurance increases place on consumers, I want to highlight what we as a company are doing to try and change this dynamic. First, we are developing new agreements, arrangements and partnerships with healthcare providers that compensate them for the quality of care they provide and not quantity of services they provide.

As evidence of this, products aligned with

our innovative high value network arrangements are priced on average 15 to 20 percent below our broad network plan offerings.

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Second, we are creating care management programs that promote provider and member engagement focused on identifying critical conditions earlier which ultimately reduce the need for high cost healthcare services later on.

Third, we are designing benefit plans that encourage preventative services, cost-effective treatment locations, and thoughtful prescription formularies to help our members lower their costs.

We are also dedicated to increasing transparencies within the healthcare system, as well as helping our members best utilize the plans they have. Transparency ultimately leads to empowering the consumer to make better healthcare decisions.

Aetna's transparency tools allow members to conveniently compare prices of specified clinical services at various sites of service which enables them to make more educated healthcare decisions.

Ultimately, we believe the rates we are filing for 2017 are, one, necessary for us to continue meeting the healthcare needs of the individuals we serve, and, two, competitive with the

products offered by other carriers in the marketplace. In fact, across the State of Iowa Aetna continues to have many of the lowest priced products when compared to other competitor offerings.

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In closing, Commissioner, I want to emphasize, we do understand the significance of how the cost of healthcare impacts citizens of Iowa, and we are working tirelessly to change that dynamic and make healthcare more affordable for everyone. We recognize that this is not an overnight event, but rather a transformational journey that will require a relentless combination of innovation, adapting to change, rapid learning, and willingness to disrupt the status quo.

While we are confident in our rate projection, should actual events develop in a more favorable light relative to our viewpoint, consumers are ultimately protected by the federal minimum loss ratio requirement and would receive premium rebates if minimum medical expense thresholds are not incurred.

We are committed to serving Iowa citizens in the long-term and we look forward to working with the State and continue our collaborative efforts with the Iowa Insurance Division as the marketplace and

- 1 | insurance evolve.
- Thank you again, Commissioner, for the
- 3 opportunity to speak today.
- THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Dale, I've got
- 5 | two questions. One, am I correct that Coventry Iowa
- 6 at that time took over most of the Co-Opportunity
- 7 | health members; is that correct?
- 8 MR. DALE MACKEL: Correct.
- 9 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Has that had an
- 10 | impact on your rate design?
- 11 MR. DALE MAKEL: Yes, it has.
- 12 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: And the other
- 13 | question, our actuaries, we talk a lot about is this
- 14 | an Iowa problem or is it outside of Iowa. Your
- 15 | company has a footprint. What are you seeing?
- MR. DALE MACKEL: There's nothing unique
- 17 | that we're seeing in Iowa. It is a systemic
- 18 | challenge across the nation.
- 19 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: That's all the
- 20 questions I had for you, Dale. Thank you.
- 21 | With that, I think we'll close Aetna and
- 22 move to Gunderson.
- Angel, is she in the room? Angel, we're
- 24 | going to move to Gunderson's public comments.
- MS. ROBINSON: Thank you, Commissioner.

	1,
1	This morning the comments for Gunderson deal with a
2	19.8 percent rate increase for approximately just
3	over 80 policyholders in the State of Iowa. I
4	received no comments on Gunderson's proposed rate
5	increase from the public.
6	Does the Commissioner have any questions for
7	me?
8	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I do not.
9	I guess we'll look at our locations
10	starting in Atlantic?
11	Cedar Rapids?
12	Columbus Junction?
13	Eldora?
14	Spencer?
15	Lastly, West Union, anyone there?
16	Do we have somebody from the company,
17	Gunderson Health Insurance, here?
18	Please come forward and introduce yourself.
19	MR. SAM SCHMIRLER: Good morning,
20	Commissioner. My name is Sam Schmirler. I'm a vice
21	president and actuary with Gunderson Health Plan. I
22	appreciate the opportunity to be here today to
23	represent Gunderson Health Plan as a carrier.
24	As you're aware, Gunderson Health Plan has
25	filed a rate increase request for January 2017 for

our individual medical plans that averages 19.8 percent. This rate adjustment is necessary based upon the medical costs expected for the population that will be covered under these plans. We know that the healthcare coverage and the cost of that coverage effects peoples lives, and that's a responsibility we take very seriously.

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Let me take this opportunity to discuss the factors that are driving the increase. Although we never want to increase premiums we separate at a level that we think are necessary to cover future claims costs so that we can fulfill our promises to our customers when they need us most.

Medical costs, which is the largest piece of the healthcare premium, and medical cost growth is the--are the primary reasons why healthcare premiums increase year over year. At Gunderson Health Plan, a nonprofit health plan, we continually look for ways to appropriately manage healthcare expenses and reduce administrative costs so that we are able to provide affordable care in the State of Iowa.

Furthermore, we strive to allow customers to receive the highest quality of care with broad access to doctors and other healthcare providers within our network. We are hopeful that the Department of

1 Insurance will approve our proposed rate level 2 because it is based upon sound actuarial principles and is reflective of the costs expected for this 3 4 business. The proposed premiums will allow us 5 properly to pay our claim obligations and to continue 6 to provide broad access to quality care within the 7 State of Iowa. Thank you, Commissioner. 8 9 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, sir. I have nothing further for Gunderson. 10 11 Thanks for being here and presenting that. 12 Angel, now we move over to Medica Insurance 13 Company for presentation of the public comments. 14 MS. ROBINSON: Medica Insurance Company has 15 filed for a 19 percent rate increase on 1,246 plans 16 at the time of filing. We received one comment from 17 the public, and that consumer's comments spoke to the 18 affordability of the health plan. This individual 19 had purchased it on the marketplace and was concerned 20 about ongoing affordability for such a rate increase, 21 nearly 20 percent. 2.2 Does the Commissioner have any additional 23 questions for me? 24 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Medica was

statewide last year; correct? Every county?

1	MS. ROBINSON: Yes.
2	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: That's all.
3	MS. ROBINSON: It was not in every county,
4	but it had such a large coverage area that we
5	considered it one of our statewide carriers.
6	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
7	Anybody in Des Moines that wants to offer a
8	comment on Medica?
9	Okay. I'll turn it over to Atlantic?
10	Cedar Rapids?
11	Columbus Junction?
12	Eldora?
13	Spencer?
14	And West Union?
15	MR. PETER URBERG: Angel, is it possible to
16	find out how many
17	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Hold on one
18	second. We had you on too loud. Just one second,
19	sir.
20	Please identify yourself.
21	Try it now.
22	MR. PETER URBERG: I live in Emmetsburg and
23	I'm asking about Medica.
24	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Okay. Go
25	ahead, sir.

	21
1	MS. ROBINSON: What was your question, sir?
2	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Sir, what
3	location are you at?
4	MR. PETER URBERG: This is Spencer, Iowa.
5	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Okay. Thank
6	you. Go ahead, sir.
7	MR. PETER URBERG: How many people are
8	participating statewide in the Medica program?
9	MS. ROBINSON: There are 1,246 plans that
10	are affected by this rate increase, and there
11	isit's a rate increase for all of the counties in
12	the plan. So they have just over a thousand in the
13	plan.
14	MR. PETER URBERG: Those are private
15	individuals?
16	MS. ROBINSON: Yes. The hearing is only for
17	individual policyholders.
18	MR. PETER URBERG: Thank you so much, dear.
19	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, sir.
20	I'm sorry. Sir, could you give us your name
21	just for the record? I'm sorry.
22	MR. PETER URBERG: My name is Pete Urberg.
23	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Could you spell

MR. PETER URBERG: U-R-B-E-R-G.

it, sir?

24

1 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, sir. 2 Do we have somebody from Medica here to 3 offer a comment? Go ahead and please introduce yourself. 4 Remember to push down the mic. 5 6 MR. JAY McLAREN: Thank you, Commissioner, 7 and thank you for the opportunity to offer some 8 comments. I have very brief comments this morning 9 and members of the public. 10 My name is Jay McLaren and I'm the 11 vice-president of public policy and government 12 relations at Medica. I would open by saying that we 13 do not take the decision of offering a rate increase 14 to our members lightly. It's something that we take 15 very seriously and always want to make sure that we 16 are evaluating the long-term stability of our 17 company, which also relates to the long-term 18 stability of our policyholders rates that we offer. 19 We understand that when we offer a rate 20 increase to our members it's something that impacts 21 their family budgets and their decision making. 2.2 Again, I just want to emphasize that it's something 23 that we take very seriously. 24 So as a not-for-profit insurance company, at

Medica we want to make sure that the rates that we

offer, and this is part of our philosophy and goal, is to cover the costs that we have as a company, and then offer a very small operating margin so that we can sustain our business. That's our goal as a not-for-profit insurer.

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We were--we offered in the letters to our members of this 19 percent rate increase what the breakdown was by three different elements that we identified; one, which the other carriers have spoken to, is medical inflation. This is the rising utilization of services and also the rising cost of those services, which represented about 5.7 percent of our 19 percent rate increase.

We also identified something that the other carriers had talked about, which is the federal government no longer having the federal reinsurance program, which represented 4.5 percent of our 19 percent rate increase. And then the third element was the unexpected morbidity of our population, or the market in general, which, again, Aetna did a good job of describing in terms of the difference they see pre-ACA and post-ACA, and that represented approximately 8.5 percent of our 19 percent.

So with that, Commissioner, I'll turn it back to you and thank you for the opportunity to

comment.

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THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Jay, I guess, one question on that. You're covered in multiple states as well. Are you seeing, again our question is, is this in other states that your company does business in?

MR. McLAREN: Thank you, Commissioner. It is in every state that we operate in.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Those are my only questions. Thank you for coming in for that.

Now, we'll turn it over to Wellmark.

Angel, presentation of public comments, please.

MS. ROBINSON: Good morning. So for Wellmark public comments they are going to effect 7,798 ACA compliant plans. I emphasize this because Wellmark is going to have our largest amount of plans in the state and a number of those individuals are grandfathered plans. Those plans are not included in this pool that are affected by this rate increase. The rate increase that they have proposed is at 35.2 percent through 43.9 percent for their increase.

I received a total of 94 comments prior to this hearing. Of those comments 96 percent explicitly disagree with the proposed rate increase;

85 percent dealt with the shared increased premium being unaffordable; 40 percent were weary of constant rate increases from Wellmark, and 38 percent disagree with Wellmark's discretionary spending.

frustration over years of successive high rate increases. Many documented their personal double digit rate increases seen over the years, including 30 percent in increases last year. It has led to frustration and many pleas to not make consumers have to choose between basic living expenses, which many shared their own personal stories regarding, and having to choose to pay for health insurance, especially now that it is required by federal law that they in some way participate in health insurance or pay a tax penalty.

Repeatedly the comments expressed disbelief over how it could be possible that rates can be requested, let alone at such a high rate from year to year. None of the comments received expressed any support for approving the rate increase requested.

Are there any questions for me,

23 | Commissioner?

2.2

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I read a lot of these comments as well and affordability came up a

lot. But we have had some people express that they actually cannot find affordable coverage as defined by the law.

2.2

Can you kind of give me a definition of how ACA defines affordability, Angel?

MS. ROBINSON: Yes. So I think as many would agree what is considered affordable in every day life and for personal use may not be consistent with what the law considers to be affordable.

Under federal law an individual is considered to have affordable healthcare coverage if it's going to be approximately under 9 percent.

Currently it's sitting at 8.6 percent of household income. For most that's going to be extremely high.

So even if an individual will not find that it's affordable for themselves personally, it may not qualify under federal law as unaffordable, which is a gap in the law and not practical for many. And not just for Wellmark policyholders, but for all of the policyholders who have commented during this rate increase process.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I'm correct that if you can't find it as defined by the ACA you are exempt from the plan; correct?

MS. ROBINSON: Yes. That's one of the keys

that we would emphasize, is that for individuals who find that they do not have affordable healthcare coverage, there's a number of things that they can do.

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First, give us a call--give me a call. And if you wouldn't mind, Commissioner, you can share my contact information at the end of this hearing process with the public so they can do so.

Basically for individuals that do find that they can't find affordable healthcare coverage or if they think it's taking up too large of a percentage of their income, they can actually apply for a waiver from the federal mandate through marketplace. And with that waiver they will not face any tax penalties if they choose not to have health insurance, or if they take lesser healthcare coverage.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: And what do you mean by that, catastrophic?

MS. ROBINSON: There are a number of options, which is why I would encourage individuals to contact me so we can talk through what options they may have. Whether it is splitting up healthcare options for different family members, or if it's a matter of getting your waiver, which would qualify you for what is considered a true catastrophic plan-

and catastrophic plans are currently only available for individuals who are under 30, or for those who have unaffordable healthcare coverage. So those who meet the waiver requirements.

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With the catastrophic coverage they get all the affordable healthcare required benefits, however, their deductible is going to be higher so that their premiums are lower. For a lot of individuals that are already facing very high deductibles, I've seen some individuals facing deductibles as high as \$8,000 for plans, or \$5,000.

There is a cap in how high a deductible can be under federal law for out-of-pocket costs including what you pay for your deductible. That cap is going to sit right about the same amount, about \$8,600. So basically all the out-of-pocket costs would be paid by the individual until that deductible is met, likely if there is a catastrophic issue.

However, one of the things that many of the members of the public do not realize is that under a catastrophic plan they would have access to preventative services with no out-of-pocket costs.

This means that they would not have cost sharing and they would not have to meet their deductible and they can have up to three preventative visits per year.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Sorry. When I read those comments I saw a lot of those questions. I thought it would be helpful for the record to have that in the record. Thank you.

MS. ROBINSON: Not a problem.

2.2

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Now we will open up to public comments here in Des Moines and turn it over to site locations.

If there's someone here in Des Moines, please come forward and introduce yourself.

Make sure you press down the microphone, sir.

MR. MARK SEATON: My name is Mark Seaton, and I've been self-employed since 1998, so I've been having to buy my own insurance since 1998, and I have been a Wellmark customer ever since then.

Since that time seven of the eight previous years have been double digit increases. Out of the 17 years that I've been with Wellmark, 15 have been more than the 6 percent increase that's been defined as the threshold to actually have this public comment meeting.

If I accept the increase that's proposed this year for my family I will have an annual premium of \$24,423.96. I tried to put that in--I tried to

put that in terms of something that I could get my arms around. That number equates to \$11.74 per-hour, add taxes on top of that at 35 percent, that's \$15.85 per-hour that goes just toward premiums.

2.2

With all the debate going on about increasing the minimum wage and trying to put that in perspective with \$15--almost \$16 per-hour out of my paycheck goes towards healthcare, compared to what we're talking about increasing the minimum wage to, it just makes this type of an increase look ridiculous.

We've continued to throw around the word unsustainable, unsustainable, but we keep increasing, we keep increasing.

Again, I tried to put this in perspective.

Back in 2009 I looked up what is the cost of a gallon of milk, \$3.58. If I had the same amount of increase on that milk price that I had in healthcare expenses, a gallon of milk in 2017 would cost me \$14.36.

What Angel spoke about the waiver, I don't know that I completely heard everything that was being said, something about a 9 percent affordable--

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: It's an affordable test as defined in the Act, yes.

MR. MARK SEATON: Complete news to me.

1 Never knew about this. If I take and apply that 9 2 percent to the \$24,000 number that I gave to you--3 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: That 9 percent is based on the modified adjusted gross income. 4 you make \$100,000 it would be about \$9,000. 5 If vou couldn't find coverage for about \$9,000 or less, then 6 7 you would qualify for that waiver. It's not based on 8 your payment, it's based upon your modified income. 9 MR. MARK SEATON: But your gross income--THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: It is about--10 11 MR. MARK SEATON: If I take that \$24,000 and 12 apply that 9 percent test to it, that would have to 13 put me at \$271,000 adjusted gross income. 14 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: So you would 15 probably qualify. 16 MR. MARK SEATON: How long has this -- Is 17 this new for 2017? THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: No. It's been 18 19 in the Act for three years. 20 MR. MARK SEATON: Why? How do we not know 21 about this? 2.2 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Because it's a 23 monstrosity of an Act that's 3,000 pages long and

40,000 pages of regulations. It's that big. I don't

know if anyone has actually read the whole thing.

24

- 1 | Angel has; one person. She found it.
- 2 MR. MARK SEATON: So she's the one person
- 3 | that knows about this?
- 4 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: In Iowa. I
- 5 haven't read the whole thing, but she's our expert.
- 6 We've had many meetings about this topic where we
- 7 | think 75 percent of the people in this pool probably
- 8 qualify for that exemption.
- 9 MR. MARK SEATON: Why haven't insurance
- 10 agents brought that to our knowledge?
- 11 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Yes. I don't
- 12 know. I don't know if they even know. I mean,
- 13 | honestly, it's buried way deep in there and it's
- 14 | 40,000 pages of regulations. I don't know how many
- 15 | agents have read 40,000 pages in their lifetime.
- AN UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Not having knowledge
- 17 of the law is no excuse. I mean, that's what I get
- 18 | told when I have--
- MS. ROBINSON: I'm sorry. We need everybody
- 20 to speak at the mic because of our court reporter.
- 21 | We absolutely will give everybody a chance to speak,
- 22 | but we have to make sure that anybody who is speaking
- 23 | is at a mic. I apologize.
- THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
- 25 MR. MARK SEATON: I agree with everything

that everybody else has been saying here about that. And I agree with the comment, you know, ignorance of 3 the law doesn't exempt you. I quess it kind of makes me wonder that if this is one of those things that 5 people don't necessarily want to be known.

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THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Probably.

MR. MR. PETER URBERG: And that's sad and that's a big problem. I don't know what effect you can have on that to help that be communicated more.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Well, we have some plans on talking about how we can actually create different plans that are in this pool. I can't really get into that today. We're working around the clock to figure out is there a solution to what I kind of point to as a new doughnut hole.

Over three years ago I was part of a conference downtown. I said that this was going to happen. I said we're going to have a new doughnut hole emerge with people that are above the tax credit limit that are not going to be able to find affordable coverage. If you're getting tax credits you're probably fine. If you're right above the tax credits, you're getting screwed. Sorry. You are.

MR. MARK SEATON: I feel it.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: At the end of

- the day, you're the folks we're most worried about and we're trying to figure out a way is there something that can happen.
- Mark, you're in a situation-- I would call
 Angel. You probably qualify for a catastrophic
 coverage that has some preventative services, and
 then if something really bad were to happen to your
 family, you're already paying \$24,000-a-year. Yeah,
 it might be a better deal for you.
- MR. MARK SEATON: Oh, absolutely. It would be a no brainer. I'm choosing my words carefully here. I'm upset that I don't know about this for the past three years.
- 14 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I mean, again,
 15 it's buried in 40,000 pages of regulations somewhere.
- MR. MARK SEATON: Yeah.
- 17 THE INSURANCE COOMMISSIONER: I've tasked my staff to really understand this issue. And Angel, 18 19 she's done a nice job. A couple people back in the 20 home office say here's the problem, but here's 21 something that those people that are in this 2.2 situation, you might be able to. I thought, well, 23 today is a good day to bring it up and start talking 24 about it.
- 25 MR. MARK SEATON: But it's 2016 and this has

been in place since 2014 and we're just now getting through those pages?

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Well, I've got one person on staff, yeah. In Iowa we didn't write the law, we don't write regulations, we respond to them. I have no control over that. None.

AN UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Insurance agents.

MR. MARK SEATON: I guess I feel that you haven't been doing us justice as consumers if it's taken three years to--

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Fair enough.

MR. MARK SEATON: --to expose this.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I'm sorry.

I'll take it. But...

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MR. MARK SEATON: Okay. All right. I'm going to move on. I will be calling Angel, as I'm sure everybody else will. I guess we need to take it upon ourselves as consumers to get this word out because we may be the only ones getting this word out. I don't see anybody else trying to do this.

I read through the marketing materials that Wellmark had put out on their website and they kind of broke it down in four different categories. Large claims are skyrocketing. Why is that? Are there more sick people or are these people that were not

previously able to get coverage two years ago, three
years ago, and now they're coming into the plan? Are
the costs just going up, and, therefore, more people
are rolling over that hundred thousand dollar
threshold that they consider to be skyrocketing

costs? I think I need to understand that.

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- The special enrollment periods and the abuse that, I think, the Aetna person spoke about earlier is of concern to me. I believe it's the insurance company's job to make sure that that is not abused if it's in the law.
- 12 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: It's on the

 13 exchange. It's all a federal issue. They say here's

 14 your new member. That's how it work. One member

 15 they have on special enrollment costs about \$12

 16 million a year.
 - MR. MARK SEATON: But what I understood from the Aetna gentleman was that the abuse was they weren't always able to follow up and make sure that the claim for the special enrollment was valid, or not.
 - THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Federal exchange was not doing that, correct. Allegedly they've started to do that.
- MR. MARK SEATON: Okay. The third category

- was drugs, and I don't have any particular comment on that. But the fourth comment was a few drive costs for everyone. They had written 300 members are driving 25 percent of the cost, which is \$47 million.
 - I had heard from a--I spoke to the office of Joni Ernst, I have also spoken to Bess Evans, who is a, I don't know, healthcare public relations person in the White House in trying to get all kinds of different information and where--where I fit into this whole puzzle.
- From the representative I spoke to at Joni
 Ernst's office she said one single individual is
 causing 10 percentage points of this increase because
 that one person has claims of a million dollars per
 month.
 - THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Probably true; one person.
- MR. MARK SEATON: One person.

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- THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: One person, veah.
- 21 MR. MARK SEATON: I mean, how-- Do we have 22 no protection against something like that?
- THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: We don't.

 That's how the Act was written. That one person-
 In fact, the numbers are 300 people are driving, I

think, 70-some percent of the costs; 1 percent.

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Now, I had my actuaries look at it, tear it apart to see if it's actually happening, and it's true. But that's what the file represented.

MR. MARK SEATON: Okay. Again, from the marketing material, understanding the proposed 2017 premiums, the reinsurance and the risk corridor, those pieces are going away after 2016. I would be interested in knowing what percentage of the increase for 2017 is because those two things of ACA are expiring.

at that. It's our understanding about 5 to 6 percent is probably on that reinsurance piece. The risk corridor, I don't have the precise number, but it's significant. On the risk adjustment, the one that's staying, I had an actuary tell me that Wellmark could ask for an 80 percent increase without that.

One of the three is staying, risk adjustment. The other two are going away because it's probably going to be double digits. I haven't seen the risk corridor, but the reinsurance is probably around 5 percent.

MR. MARK SEATON: Okay. No. I spoke with John Forsyth last year. I hope I got my facts right.

What I'm remembering is that--I mean, Wellmark has never been on the exchange before. I think 2017 they were going to go on the exchange.

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THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: They filed for the exchange in about, Angel, how many counties?

Twenty-five counties, I think. They have filed some product to go on to the marketplace. Their new company that they have created by partnering with, in the Des Moines area they are partnering with Mercy Health and Iowa City/Cedar Rapids they're partnering with the University of Iowa. New company, new plans that we think are going to be lower rates.

MS. ROBINSON: They will be offering approximately four plans. They will not be Blue Cross Blue Shield plans. They're going to be limited in what areas they will be providing coverage and it will not be the same as what they have or what you currently have.

You currently have Blue Cross Blue Shield coverage, which means that you have the ability to access Blue Cross Blue Shield companies and their networks throughout the country and internationally. That will not be the case for these plans.

After-- I do not represent Wellmark, but I can tell you that they have chosen to do a more

narrow network plan. A narrowed network plan means that they are only going to be providing healthcare coverage within a smaller network and if you go outside that network the coverage will not apply.

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Very different. I would encourage anybody who has these larger questions to go ahead and just have a conversation with me. I have a whole stack of business cards. I'm happy to pass them around and share them. Commissioner Gerhart, I'm sure, will be kind enough at the end of the hearing to provide my contact information so that the individuals that are at the remote locations can give me a call and I can have quality conversations with you and answer all your questions. It's a good use of my health knowledge, I guess.

And then, two, so that we have an opportunity to make sure we get everybody's comments in, basically if you want quick questions for the record, that's great. However, the individuals who can answer a lot of those questions that you guys probably have may or may not be here, and I'm happy to answer those. Unfortunately, having discourse over a microphone is not usually what my consumers wish to do. They usually wish to have conference calls or to have calls with me or them and their

families and me more privately. I'm welcoming that and I'm very open to that.

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MR. MARK SEATON: Not knowing exactly how all this works, I mean, Wellmark not being on the exchange until 2017 to whatever extent, and the reinsurance and the risk corridor expiring in 2016, it makes me concerned, I guess, that as they go on to the exchange a lot more people will come on to the Wellmark plans when these risk adjustment factors have expired.

I mean, is that negligence on their part that they haven't gotten into the exchange earlier, gotten these members into a plan earlier, while the risk adjustment factors were in place, and now that they're expired, you know, is this having a negative impact and causing this 42 percent rate increase to be higher than what it would have been if they had been on the exchange earlier?

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: They can't rate and file a rate based on any of those facts. It's based strictly on the medical costs and projected trends. They can't do that.

I think the bigger point is them coming on now they're going to have more sick members without having the risk adjustment. I will tell you right

1 now the risk corridor didn't work, period, didn't
2 work. That's actually been--

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MR. MARK SEATON: When you say didn't work-THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: So like
Co-Opportunity took over. We were projecting
\$150-some million recoupment for that. We got, I
think, \$16 million.

MR. MARK SEATON: So the government was supposed to pay you \$166 million.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Now we're suing the government over this, yes, to try and collect this. I'm in federal court right now to try and collect that money. Wellmark actually got stuck with the bill for paying for all of the claims that Co-Opportunity paid through that year we had that going on.

It's incredibly complex. I wish it were much more simple. It should be. It's insurance, it shouldn't be this hard. At the end of the day they cannot raise, based on recouping the money they paid the doctors through Co-Opportunity. They can't rate for that. They can only project based on the pool of people, the 8,000 plans, whatever it is. That's all they can rate on.

Now, if they come in and it's a bunch of

sick members, I think their rebuttal would be these
are more narrowed network plans, you can only go to
the University of Iowa if you're in the Cedar Rapids
corridor, or Mercy Health Network here in Des Moines.
I don't think they're going to get the same members,
but that's how they've decided to do it.

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MR. MARK SEATON: Okay. Again, in their materials they broke down that there is 1.66 million Iowa Wellmark members, 90,000 are individual members, 30,000 are ACA members. I'm assuming the difference between the 90 and the 30 is that there's 90,000 grandfathered plans out there that are non-ACA compliant plans.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: It's 60. I think the 90 is total, and I think it's 30 and 60, I believe.

MR. MARK SEATON: You know, I've been a member of Wellmark ever since 1998 and I suppose I did myself a disservice by—as rates increased I changed plans within Wellmark, which probably somewhere along the way I fell out of that 60,000, which shame on me. I had no idea what impact this was going to be.

How are things pooled? I mean, is my plan pooled in with the ACA?

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: You're in with the ACA.

MR. MARK SEATON: The 30,000.

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THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Right.

MR. MARK SEATON: And I don't understand how all this works, but to me it would seem like it would be better overall if we were all pooled together in a total pool of 90,000 and spread these costs out more evenly especially knowing you've got one individual out there that's driving a majority of these costs.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: And those transitional plans—— The grandfathered plans can exist in perpetuity. Transitional plans do go away next year. Those folks will come. I've asked my actuary what would the risk pool look like if we assume 50,000 of them came in. We would still have an increase, unfortunately, but it would be less.

MR. MARK SEATON: Okay. I think I read that steep increases will effect people who bought relatively new plans to comply with ACA. That's 30,000 people. About 90,000 Wellmark customers who hold older individual plans are expected to pay smaller increases, which will be announced in June.

I do think it's 90 and 30 based on that comment.

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1	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Yes.
2	MR. MARK SEATON: I'm upset when I hear
3	about these 90,000 getting smaller increases and
4	these 30,000 getting larger increases.
5	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I understand
6	that.
7	MR. MARK SEATON: And the increases proposed
8	don't effect the Wellmark customers who have coverage
9	through their employers, these premiums are expected
10	to increase less. Why?
11	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Because the
12	employer market is performing much better. If you
13	want to solve healthcare you almost have to get rid
14	of the employer market. Have everybody in one pool.
15	MR. MARK SEATON: What do you mean by the
16	employer market?
17	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: A lot of plans
18	are self-insured group plans or small group plans,
19	and the actuarial experience is much better. The
20	claims are not nearly as high.
21	MR. MARK SEATON: You say get rid of
22	employer market to make this work better. It seems
23	like that's working better than the individual

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: The employer

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market.

- 1 market is working much better, absolutely, much
- 2 better.
- MR. MARK SEATON: Is there anything we can
- 4 | learn from that?
- 5 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I quess on
- 6 average if you have a job and work full-time you're
- 7 | healthier than some of the folks that aren't. That's
- 8 | what the experience has shown.
- 9 MR. MARK SEATON: Unless you're
- 10 | self-employed.
- 11 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Unless you're
- 12 | self-employed.
- AN UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN: That's
- 14 | discrimination. That's not right.
- 15 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: It's the law.
- 16 MR. MARK SEATON: So then staying with the
- 17 | 30,000 number, I mean, Angel came up here and said
- 18 | this rate increase effects 7,798 ACA plans. There is
- 19 | 30,000 ACA complaint plans, members.
- 20 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I think that's
- 21 | plans versus members. Right, Angel?
- The plans would be--
- 23 MR. MARK SEATON: I have coverage covering
- 24 | three people right now.
- 25 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: That would be

7,000 plans, but yours would have three members.

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MR. MARK SEATON: When I talked to John Forsyth last year he said Wellmark plans to reduce administrative expenses by about 25 percent over four years and any admin increases that are asked for are just to break even.

So to me it came a bit of a shock that the admin was going up 2.8 percent. I would take it, and I would ask, I guess, Wellmark, it sounds like that four-year plan is not working and what are they doing to fix that.

I listened to the Aetna reps that said, which was formerly Coventry, Coventry went up 17 percent last year, Aetna is 22.8 percent this year. That compares to Wellmark going up 26 percent last year and 42 percent this year. Gunderson went up 9.4 percent last year, 19.8 percent for 2017. Again, Wellmark 26 and 42. Medica's going up 19 percent in 2017. I don't have their numbers for 2016.

Why is there such a difference? I mean, is Wellmark just that poor at handling things or does Wellmark attract sick people?

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: They have the biggest—— I'm sorry. They have the biggest network on these ACA plans. Correct, Angel? They are being

selected for that. Probably the brand they have in
the state as well. Their experience is materially
worse. They lost about \$1.25 or \$1.27 last year for
every dollar they collected on individual premiums in
this market. I think their experience is
demonstrating that they are collecting more sick

MR. MARK SEATON: It seems to me--

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members on average.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Sorry, Mark.

But also, like the representative from Aetna said,

they have more narrowed plans as well. Their plans

are a little bit differently designed. That's a lot

of it.

MR. MARK SEATON: It seems to me that I should get out of Wellmark and go elsewhere.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: You should look. Everyone should shop. I mean, Angel would tell everybody here today, look around and see. See if affordability works for you and your family, Mark. See if you just self-insure up to what that big deductible is. That might work for you in your situation, Mark.

MR. MARK SEATON: I know that I went out on the exchange last year, last fall, and put in all the factors that you have to put in. The only things

that came up for me was Medica.

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THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I'd talk to Angel. She'd be happy to spend some time and help you with that.

MR. MARK SEATON: Okay. The other thing that John mentioned to me last year, physicians were not practicing to clinical protocols, only 25 to 33 percent. He was using cardiology as an example. I think the 25 to 33 percent that he was referencing was 25 percent national and 33 percent in the State of Iowa. Iowa was doing better than the nation was.

What this meant was that the physicians in the cardiology area, only 33 percent of the time were recommending the procedures that were according to the clinical protocol. They were causing an increase in healthcare expenses.

Who is responsible for controlling that? Is it not insurance companies?

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: They're supposed to be trying to. That's their job. That's why you have prior authorizations, and things of that nature to happen. That's who's supposed to be doing that.

MR. MARK SEATON: Okay. I was here last year when we had the 26 percent rate increase. We

had basically the same number of people in the room
last year. There was questions about, you know, why
don't more people come. And I think the reason, as I
said last year, because we suspect you're going to
just approve it as is.

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THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Last year we did knock it down some. We're going to look at this. I've got outside actuaries that we rely on that work only for the Division and they are going through this right now.

MR. MARK SEATON: I believe, you know, the pendulum is swinging here. People that were previously not able to afford healthcare and were sick now can afford healthcare. The people that previously could afford healthcare and were relatively healthy are going to be jumping ship.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: And it will get worse probably, unfortunately. The risk pool will probably get worse.

MR. MARK SEATON: And I spoke last year about calling this a death spiral, and I believe it is. We're just spiraling down to a huge problem in this economy. My family personally, I believe, is at kind of a crossroads. We're relatively healthy. I'm self-employed. I'm at the point where I need to make

a decision, do I continue to be self-employed? Do I continue to pay almost \$16 per-hour out of my paycheck for healthcare expenses? Do I stop doing what I've been doing since 1998, go find a job that I can get inexpensive healthcare insurance. The impact of that is going to be--

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THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Small business.

MR. MARK SEATON: Well, it's a small business, but it's also unemployment. If I go back into the workplace like that, I'm taking a job that somebody else could have had. More people do this it's going to move up the unemployment rate.

The other things I'm considering are do I just drop health insurance, pay the penalty, pay the tax penalty. I calculate this every year and say where is my break even.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I remember you saying that last year.

MR. MARK SEATON: Yeah. You know, the rate increase is, even with the penalty increase going up, this rate increase, I believe, is going to make it more cost-effective for me to not have insurance than to have insurance.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I mean, I think that could be a rational decision, unfortunately.

MR. MARK SEATON: But I have talked to several people on this. Do you want to, at 53 years old, potentially risk your life because you could tomorrow be in an auto accident, you could come down with a serious health issue, and then you're risking your life, you're risking your family's life. You'll drain whatever savings you have.

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Unlike the Government, there's a finite amount of money in my household. If I need to increase my payment of health insurance from \$17,000 to \$24,000, there's \$7,000 of something else that has to go. And it's going to be those things that are--you know, that you can give up. You got to shelter your family. You got to feed your family.

Am I going to reduce my charitable giving?

Probably. Am I going to reduce entertainment

options, which drive the economy, people going out

and putting money into the economy?

People talk a lot about Social Security and Medicare going bankrupt in the next 10 years. I honestly believe healthcare will be a bigger concern and a bigger drag on this economy in the next one, two, five years.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I think five years or less.

MR. MARK SEATON: That Social Security and Medicare are the least of our worries right now.

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while this is a huge issue from a medical expense standpoint, from a health insurance standpoint it is every bit as much a political standpoint. Whether you like any of the candidates in the race, or not, you know, November is going to be a critical point for us and how our--the candidate that you choose for office is going to address healthcare expenses.

I plead with the Iowa Insurance Commission to do your job, make sure these rate increases are valid and that, you know, there's nothing else that these companies can do other than raise their rates. You need to be more stringent than you've ever been before in digging into this. This is going to become a very serious issue.

Wellmark needs to do their job. I have read their marketing materials about new networks, new simplified plan design, improved shopping experience. Right now all that's just words on paper. I need to see just how that translates into dollars and cents. I need to understand this waiver thing and see if it applies to me. This is new information. And we, as consumers, we've got to do our job, too. We've got

- to be able to ask questions about procedures and tell
 the physicians that we don't think that that's
 necessary.
- You know, November is rolling around and we also need to do our job and put the person in office--if health insurance is a big issue to you, put the person in office that's going to fix this for you.
- 9 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: It needs to be 10 fixed.
- MR. MARK SEATON: It needs to be fixed.

 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,
- Anybody else in Des Moines? Please introduce yourself.

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Mark.

- 16 MS. KATIE GERATY: My name is Katie Geraty. 17 I share many of Mark's concerns and sentiments. I'm 18 a mother of a family of four. Our policy will be 19 \$27,000-a-year with these proposed rate increases. I 20 have also been a member of Wellmark Blue Cross and 21 Blue Shield for 14 years, and that has included both 2.2 being self-employed, as well as working for a 23 company, but they were my provider of choice.
 - I made the fatal error of leaving my job to start an entrepreneurial venture two years ago, so

have been included in this pool of 7,000, that seems
to be overly burdened with whatever you would call
it, filling the gaps or paying for some of the
increases disproportionately. I don't know the right
term.

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But I would plead with you not to rubber stamp this and approve it. I realize that we all collectively need to keep moving forward and find a solution that works for the majority and for everyone, but it seems at this point in time that it is overly burdened on a small percentage of people to cover for those increases. It doesn't seem like an equitable solution for doing that. That is what I'm asking for.

I would also add that the State of Iowa is awesome and the growth that we're seeing is incredible, and the encouragement for entrepreneurs, for people to start their business and create new energy is the future. If the corporate plans are working we need to figure out how to translate that to the individual market because contractors and freelance, and all of those things, are not going to go away, they will continue.

People shouldn't be beholden to a company to keep their jobs so they keep their health insurance,

the two should be separated.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I agree,

MS. KATIE GARETY: Thank you.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Anybody else in

5 Des Moines?

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How about him first and then you, sir.

Sorry. Either one. Please introduce yourself and press the mic.

MR. GARY DELONG: I'm Gary Delong. I'm vice president of Degart Global, a small consulting and auditing firm here in Iowa. We travel globally doing our work. My wife and I are here today to address the Commission.

One of the things that we would like the Commission to take a look at is that what is being done nationally to address the issues. I'm not really blaming the insurance company as much as the healthcare system. That's what I think we need to address.

I think the first gentleman addressed it correctly. If I stated numbers our numbers are very similar. We are independent, both of us are paying the highest deductible, \$6,500-a-year for both of us. So if we're in a car accident together we would be at \$13,000 before starting over.

We have to-- We're paying \$17,000-a-year in health insurance. And because of our age group, we're getting higher and higher increases. We just approached 60, and so we're in that higher age group activitywise.

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One of the things that we would like the Commission to take a look at is what is happening not only in this state, but is happening nationally, and join as groups and address this in--I agree that it needs to be addressed legislatively on the standpoint of activities of how can your standing--a lot of our companies we take care of and individuals that we work with are facing the same issues.

In fact, some are going back to work with the advent of becoming unemployed because of that, because of our age group being let go heavily because of younger groups. What's happening here in Des Moines with some of the major companies merging, and stuff, it's the age group that we are in is being unemployed very rapidly.

We're now becoming a burden to the state.

We don't want to be that way. So there again-- Also too talking with the-- We were promised a healthcare system that was more affordable that people would join, that has not happened. We are now learning,

1 like most people in here, about waivers that we
2 didn't know about.

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We've been to all the insurance companies here that's on the list today about—and their plans, and so we do the best job we can of saying we'll take the high deductibles and reduce our healthcare risk. Are we, as a healthcare industry, addressing the root cause of the problem of really increasing healthcare costs with—to be unaffordable.

Like the first gentleman talked about, this is not sustainable. We're--we cannot expect to have the Medicare system take over and take care of us. We cannot expect that. It will be bankrupt before we get there.

There again, that—— My plea to the

Commission is take a look at this not only as a state

problem, but a nationwide issue. Why aren't

insurance companies entering into lobbying and

activitywise against this healthcare program that's

unfairly burdened people that are healthy

activitywise, and hopefully address their problems on

a nationwide basis instead of a state by state.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Fair enough. We are looking at other states. We are involved in the national dialogs.

MR. GARY DELONG: Right. And I appreciate you taking the effort of standing up for your rights and actually suing the Government for what you have coming to you. I appreciate you taking that as incentive.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Okay.

MR. GARY DELONG: Our plea is to take a look at this root cause of the problem, not just look at it, we're going to accept these rate increases every year.

Thank you very much for a chance to speak.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thanks, Gary.

Go ahead, sir.

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MR. ROBB VANNOY: My name is Robb Vannoy.

My wife and I are both self-employed. I've been a self-employed consulting engineer since 1992, and my wife, for the past 10 years, has had her own business, too. She's away on a business trip for the next 10 days.

Our situation pretty much follows Mark
Seaton's. We are paying a high deductible, actually
an HSA plan, individual plan, so each of us can get
an HSA, Health Savings Account.

Our costs are going up just for the premium from \$15,000 to about \$19,000 based on the proposed

increase by Wellmark.

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I appreciate the other insurance companies having a rep here and explaining their situation.

I'm disappointed that Wellmark doesn't have anybody here today.

As far as preventative healthcare, people are just withholding going to the doctor when they have something major because they know they're going to have to pay a lot in their high deductible healthcare programs. Eventually, you know, when they do seek medical treatment, you know, it's going to cost a lot of money. Preventative is not working according to, you know, the way it's supposed to.

We probably fall into that 9 percent, over 9 percent level, so I'm going to check with Angel. I really appreciate Mark Seaton coming and talking, wow, with a lot of good information he's provided.

I just think the Affordable Care Act, they should change the name to unaffordable care act. That's all I have.

I concur with Mark, come November's election, keep this in mind as far as what we've got now and based on the candidates that are running for president and offices. Vote accordingly. Thank you.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Anybody else in Des Moines that wants to offer a-- Go ahead, sir. Come on up. Come forward.

Yeah, hold that down.

Introduce yourself.

2.2

MR. JACK BURKHALTER: My name is Jack Burkhalter, B-U-R-K-H-A-L-T-E-R. I'm a retired teacher. I live in Ames.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Make sure you press it.

MR. JACK BURKHALTER: Sorry. The first thing, I thought the parking lot and the ramp would be full. I'm very surprised at the lack of people here.

I have my health insurance through Wellmark Blue Cross Blue Shield also. It was nice to see the reps and the president of Aetna and the reps from the other two companies be here and speak. It kind of surprised me. I thought they would be here for the duration of the meeting. As soon as they said their piece, they got up and left. I thought maybe they could have answered some questions that maybe you or Angel couldn't have answered. I'm really surprised that John Forsyth is not here. I've talked to John Forsyth before myself.

Everybody uses this word unsustainable. The

- 1 president of Aetna used that today. You hear this.
- 2 | What's your opinion, is the way it's going, is it
- 3 unsustainable?
- 4 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: No, it's not.
- 5 MR. JACK BURKHALTER: It's not
- 6 unsustainable?
- 7 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: No. It's not
- 8 | sustainable. It is unsustainable. You're a teacher.
- 9 You corrected me. Good job.
- 10 MR. JACK BURKHALTER: I'm retired. I was a
- 11 | math teacher.
- 12 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: You're smarter
- 13 | than I am.
- MR. JACK BURKHALTER: My wife's policy--
- 15 | You know, they talk about 42.6 percent. In her case
- 16 | it's going to go up 56 percent, according to the
- 17 | letter that Wellmark sent me, for '17. This is a
- 18 | lady that's 48 years old. She's younger than I am.
- 19 | She has no health issues. We currently have an HSA
- 20 | high deductible plan, \$5,500 out-of-pocket. You pay
- 21 | that before you get anything. She's not on any
- 22 | medications. She has no bad habits. She's under the
- 23 | normal.
- 24 Anyway, I read this letter that Wellmark
- 25 | Blue Cross sent. It says Iowa Insurance Commission

- 1 | will deny, approve or negotiate a lower rate. Well,
- 2 | apparently they're going to be able to handle
- 3 | whatever you tell them.
- 4 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I don't know if
- 5 | that's true. They've lost a hundred million dollars.
- 6 If it's not right, we'll push back pretty hard.
- 7 MR. JACK BURKHALTER: Well, I'm asking you
- 8 to deny it.
- 9 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I don't know if
- 10 | they'd offer products, sir. I really don't.
- MR. JACK BURKHALTER: Well, that's going to
- 12 happen anyway.
- THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: It might some
- 14 day.
- 15 MR. JACK BURKHALTER: You said that. How
- 16 can you--48, 32 in her case, again, no health
- 17 | concerns, high deductible policy. It's kind of
- 18 | crazy. Being a high school math teacher I was
- 19 | satisfied with my salary, but I didn't make anything
- 20 | like the John Forsyth or the president of Aetna, or
- 21 | this kind of thing. I've got a little savings.
- 22 When I saw this I almost get to wondering, I
- 23 don't need a lot of recreation, I don't take a lot of
- 24 | trips, I kind of enjoy Iowa. I enjoy my family and
- 25 | everything here. I thought maybe I ought to just

- drain all my accounts and give it to whoever I want
 to give it to and be done with it. Drop insurance;
 okay? So if I get sick then what happens? I guess
 like other people you hear about, you go to Mercy and
 say I'm sick, take care of me.
- THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Have you looked--
- 8 MR. JACK BURKHALTER: It's kind of crazy to 9 think about that.
- THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Have you looked at tax credits? I don't know your financial situation. Again, talk to Angel. There might be a better and more affordable option for you.

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- MR. JACK BURKHALTER: Here again, except for Angel and you, I guess, we didn't know anything about this, but I haven't read all the pages of the tax law either.
- I don't want to waste a lot of time. I guess Wellmark Blue Cross and Blue Shield, they said you can deny, approve or negotiate. I would like to have you deny it and just see what happens.
- I mean, I would have felt a little bit better--whoever this letter, Wellmark Blue Cross and Blue Shield, I would have felt a little bit better instead of administrative fees going up 2.8 percent

- 1 | they said we're going to lower it by 3 percent.
- 2 | Maybe John Forsyth might have to give up a million
- 3 dollars of his salary. At one point I knew what it
- 4 was. It's multi-millions. Maybe some of the
- 5 employees would have to take lesser salary. The way
- 6 | it's going people are going to lose their jobs and
- 7 | not have any salary.
- I know it's a little thing, small potatoes.
- 9 | I've tried to be conservative my whole life. I have
- 10 | no debt. Haven't had any debt for most of my life.
- 11 | I don't have a rich dad, but I've just kind of saved.
- 12 | I remember my father-in-law saying if you don't have
- 13 | the money for it you don't need it. I know that
- 14 doesn't work in all cases. I have no debt. I drive
- 15 | a '96 Ford pickup with 170,000 miles, a '95
- 16 Oldsmobile with 250,000.
- 17 Anyway, I could buy newer stuff, you know.
- 18 | You try to be conservative through your whole life
- 19 | and now you see you're being conservative and saving
- 20 | a little bit, it's a little bit, it's just gradually
- 21 | going downhill, downhill and downhill to the point
- 22 | where you're thinking, hey, better give it away to
- 23 | the kids now and grandkids and just deal with not
- 24 | having insurance and see what happens. I'm in good
- 25 | health, too. I don't have any health issues. I

don't have no medication.

2.2

Jack.

I'm just asking, if it's unsustainable we see--with those kinds of percentages, it's going to end sometime. Why not say no. You guys come back and tell me what you're gonna do.

I mean, this is— The big facility Wellmark Blue Cross and Blue Shield had built down here by the big park, you know, I've been in it. I've been in it. I went in. The employees have a real nice gymnasium, and I don't know what that cost in there. I understand the idea of it, you want to keep your employees healthy. But why not let those people pay for their own gym fees and close that thing down. I don't know what it costs them a year to maintain that, but little things add up, at least they do in my case. If I was making multi-millions maybe I wouldn't worry so much about it, but I'm not.

Anyway, I'm asking you to deny it.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,

MR. JACK BURKHALTER: One thing I will say about John Forsyth. I'm a little bit disappointed. I started trying to call to talk to you personally about two months ago. I was basically told I couldn't talk to the Iowa Insurance Commissioner.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I don't know who you talked to. I answer my own phone, so I'll give you my number, (515) 281-4409. I answer my own phone. You can call any time.

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MR. JACK BURKHALTER: I talked to secretaries along the way. They said they would take my--and I said, well, just leave him the number and just tell him I would like to talk to him personally. Born in Iowa, lived in Iowa my whole life, worked here.

I finally did talk to an advocate. The first one I asked to talk to was not in the office, so I left a message. Two weeks passed, I called back. And then Dawn did call back. She was the first one I talked to, and took my concerns. I heard you were out of the country. I talked to-- My wife is actually in Romania right now. She's a U.S. citizen visiting relatives. I talk over in Eastern Europe for 13 cents a minute. Even if you're out of the country I assume you're still taking calls.

I know you're busy.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I don't know who you talked to. I'm just telling you I did not get your message.

MR. JACK BURKHALTER: Well, I talked to your

secretary. I don't remember her name. I went as far as your secretary, whoever that is. I didn't get to talk to Governor Branstad either. I talked to Leo and...

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I talked to four people this week on this issue and called in person.

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MR. JACK BURKHALTER: Well, I'm going to leave it here. But I'm just concerned and I just, you know, maybe Wellmark Blue Cross and Blue Shield, and all these, have reasons for wanting these raised, but it can't keep going like this. Why not you be the one that puts the brakes on, just say real simple deny and see what you can do.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

Anybody else in Des Moines? We'll go now off to the sites but-- Well, go ahead, sir. Sorry.

We are going to stay in Des Moines, sorry, for one more.

MR. DENNIS FOTHERGILL: My name is Dennis

Fothergill, and I have been a Wellmark customer for

quite a few years, probably well over 20 years. And

maybe I missed it in this conversation today, but my

question is just real simple, I understand why the

cost of insurance is high because it costs quite a

1 bit to cover the expenses of hospital care.

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That leads me to the other question, why is the hospital care as high as it is? An example would be my wife spent two hours at a hospital in Ottumwa where I live last November and for two hours it cost her over \$8,000. What are we doing to address that side of the equation?

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: That's a good question. I would tell you we haven't addressed it. We've looked at the insurance, the insureds. It's a math issue. They have to price it and they have to pay out certain amounts. We have not addressed the healthcare spending, in my opinion.

MR. KEVIN FOTHERGILL: Don't you suppose that is one of the largest bits of that equation and maybe someone should take a look at it?

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: We've talked about it in D.C., especially drugs and drug manufacturing, the cost of care, going into the hospital, all that.

MR. KEVIN FOTHERGILL: To me if we can reduce the cost of healthcare as a whole, maybe the insurance premiums would reduce as well.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: What if you actually had a market where you actually knew what

the hell--what you were going to pay when you show up at the hospital? When your wife went in there you had no idea what you were going to pay; right?

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MR. KEVIN FOTHERGILL: Absolutely not.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Would you buy anything else that way?

MR. KEVIN FOTHERGILL: Absolutely not.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I mean, that's a problem.

MR. KEVIN FOTHERGILL: So the bottom line is
what is the insurance industry doing to address the
issue?

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I think there are companies that are pushing for more transparency. The federal government is working on a project now on that as well. It's not there right now.

MR. KEVIN FOTHERGILL: To me that should be No. 1 priority. If that's the largest reason for costs in insurance rate premium increases, then that should be the No. 1 reason.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I don't know if it's the largest, but it's a very significant one. I think the largest goes back to that very select group of people that are really sick. Part of that is the hospital system and the cost of care, absolutely. I

mean, the fact is that we all go into a doctor's office or hospital, we have no idea what we're going to pay. Get a big bill and you say, wow, that's a lot more than I thought.

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MR. KEVIN FOTHERGILL: So where are the benefits to the people that want to stay healthy versus the people that don't care and don't work?

Because you mentioned something earlier about the labor force being a benefit with the employers costs.

Where are the benefits of all of us as private citizens who try to stay healthy, try to work, versus the people that are just on the opposite side of the equation where they don't care if they work, they don't care if they stay healthy. have their food stamps that cover nonnutritional foods such as pop, and all the other manufactured foods that have basically no nutritional value, and yet they seem to have money for tattoos and cigarettes, and all the other nonessential things that they do that probably increases their overall health risks. Yet we as people, private citizens, seem to pick up the tab for the irresponsible habits that they have and don't care whether or not it effects us because why would they care because they have no skin in the game.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I think I
disagree with you on some of that. From my
perspective--

MR. KEVIN FOTHERGILL: Give me a reason-THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: My 5-year-old
daughter has Type 1 diabetes. She did nothing to
deserve that. She's 5 years old. We're an expensive
family to insure now because I've got a 5-year-old
Type 1. So not everybody falls in that. You hit a
nerve.

11 But--

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MR. KEVIN FOTHERGILL: I'm not trying to

13 be--

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Not everybody is that way. You don't know everybody's situation.

Now, that being said, on insurance we are all in the individual market one pool. You do not get a benefit by being healthy. That's the way the Affordable Care Act was written.

MR. KEVIN FOTHERGILL: My point was if I am on a government assisted program and I have the ability to get free food, how is it allowed that I can go by a grocery cart full of pop and now all of a sudden become a diabetic because I don't care if it costs money because it's free. That seems to be

- 1 | allowable.
- THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I think that's
- 3 | a whole different issue.
- 4 MR. KEVIN FOTHERGILL: I apologize for--
- THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: That's all
- 6 | right. Anything else?
- 7 MR. KEVIN FOTHERGILL: Nope. That's it.
- 8 Thank you.
- 9 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
- 10 | Anybody else here?
- 11 Angel?
- MS. ROBINSON: Thank you. To everybody in
- 13 | the audience and to the individuals--
- 14 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I'm sorry.
- 15 | We're going to go to the sites first.
- MS. ROBINSON: Everybody at the remote
- 17 | locations, I just wanted to make one point of
- 18 | verification from my testimony earlier. You had
- 19 asked about the waiver. I looked it up and it's
- 20 | available on the website on the healthcare.gov home
- 21 page. It's the exemptions and they list the
- 22 | exemption amount at 8.05 percent currently.
- THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
- 24 | Sorry about that, Angel.
- Now, we'll go to the other locations

starting with Atlantic.

2.2

2 Go ahead Atlantic.

Please introduce yourself.

MR. MIKE JOHNSON: I'm Mike Johnson from Red Oak. I'm a farmer. Been farming for 25 years. Able to afford health insurance for almost 25 years. I have a wife and two kids. I have them insured through Wellmark and I do not have coverage. We had to make the decision do I have insurance or do we feed the kids.

Now, it's impressive that all these other companies are only asking for 20 percent, 19 percent, and Wellmark is wanting 42.6 for ours. That disgusts me to no end. I've learned a lot here. It's interesting some of these loopholes that nobody ever told anybody about. We're going to do a lot of shopping.

I'm really displeased that Wellmark didn't show up to hear everything. I think they're a bunch of gutless chickens.

In our lives we have to budget things. We don't get to go buy new stuff, build new things, offices, fancy stuff. This year corn and beans are going down, our profit margins shrink every day the market opens.

Well, I guess all I've got to say to

Wellmark is we're going to readjust our family budget

and we're going to start looking at dumping Wellmark

as quick as possible and I would advise everybody

follow. It sounds like they're in shitty financial

shape, and we probably don't want to be there any

longer.

I guess I'm just so frustrated with all this stuff I probably better quit talking.

10 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,

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Mike.

12 Cedar Rapids, is there anybody in Cedar 13 Rapids that wants to speak?

Go ahead. I think we can hear you. Please introduce yourself. I'm sorry. We're still in Atlantic. Go ahead.

MR. MIKE SCHULTIS: This is Mike Schultis. We have been a Wellmark customer since '76 and we're looking at a 42.6 percent increase. Last year we got hit with a 33 percent increase. And it's just getting a little bit disgusting, every time we turn around they get an increase.

I can't justify raising my prices, I'm a private contractor, to give that to my customers.

It's just getting ridiculous. Every year we come to

- this same thing and every year you give them the same amount of money back. Last year you gave them more money than what they asked for.
- THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: That's not true.
- 6 MR. MIKE SCHULTIS: It's just in our case 7 when they were asking for 26 percent, we got hit with 8 a 33 percent increase. It just seems a little 9 ridiculous that every year they turn around and they up the price and we got what, \$5,500 or \$6,000 10 11 deductible on each of us. Right now we're paying 12 about \$23,000-a-year and they're going to jump it up 13 to 43 percent. That's just unreasonable.
- I strongly agree with what Mark said there

 first in Des Moines there. I guess that's all I have

 got to say.
- THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: All right. Now we'll go to Cedar Rapids. Anybody in Cedar Rapids?
- MS. SHIRLEY AHERN: Hello.
- THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead.
- 21 | Please introduce yourself.
- MS. SHIRLEY AHERN: Yes. My name is Shirley
 Ahern. I wanted-- I think about three things I want
 to talk about. I would like to give you a little bit
 of window on maybe how employer-sponsored programs,

perhaps, are able to do so well.

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My husband and I are both retired, but he worked for 44 years and I worked for 35 years for the same company in Iowa City. They had several locations throughout the United States. Every year the VP, one of the VP's used to go around, we always called it the dog and pony show. He would go around to all the different locations in the United States and he would talk about health insurance and what was going to happen when we needed to sign up for the next year, and he would do pie charts.

They would say exactly how much the insurance costs the company, they would talk about, on the pie charts, where the money was being spent, where their concerns were. They would talk about, well, if this doesn't change this is what your increase is going to be. You'll be paying 25 percent, not 20 percent, or whatever. They were very, very forward.

And this guy, No. 1, was extremely funny.

Could have been a comedian and he would absolutely

pack the house. Whenever he came every year we never

missed his presentation, or whatever. That's just a

personal experience. That's what happened to my

husband and I. I can't speak to other companies.

It was an excellent way our company handled this because it really made people aware of money that was being spent.

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The other thing that they did that was so good, they begged, I mean this guy practically on hands and knees begged people to use all the preventative care. They begged people to go in for mammograms and their colonoscopies and physicals. They were just excellent about that. I just wanted to talk about that.

Another thing, I wanted to talk about things that--reasons why you would maybe choose an insurance company. I'm not here to say Wellmark is wonderful. We have Wellmark insurance and their customer service is fantastic. They are absolutely fantastic.

However, I do want to say one of the reasons that we went with Wellmark is because it just so happens I had a family member who used to work in billing at the University of Iowa and got some very good information about all the other companies and how they did or didn't want to pay their bills and their part of a bill with individual policies.

Believe me, I was--I wanted to go with Wellmark based on a lot of feedback that I had gotten from this well informed person on these other

insurance companies and all the games they played with paying their part of the bill. I just want to talk about different reasons why you might go with a company.

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I do want to say that the proposed increases are outrageous that Wellmark wants to do. We're retired. Where does it stop?

I have one more question. I'm curious, because we are being asked for our feedback, is there going to be any followup once the decision has been announced about whether or not these increases are going to take place?

Now, I thought there were like three options. There could be an increase--there would be the increases that were asked for, there could be a less increase, or there could be potentially a decrease.

But my question is: Since a lot of people are going to be affected by this, and I think there is going to be a lot of changes, is there going to be any followup information gathered, a survey, something where people can tell you after the fact the changes that occurred? I would think this information would be very, very helpful to the State of Iowa, and I would like it to be collected.

1 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Julie, thank 2 you for your comments. You know, we would--after we 3 get the actuarial reports -- The process, just so you know, is that we would get the outside actuarial 4 5 reports, there would be an order issued updating 6 consumers on what was actually approved versus what 7 was filed. And at that point, I mean, your 8 suggestion about going and seeing what actually 9 shakes out, we do a data call annually -- right, 10 Angel?--with the carriers. We do a data call 11 annually and a lot of that information is collected 12 in that data call in terms of market share, and what 13 cuts. And those reports are available to anybody who 14 They're on a website. They're a wants them. 15 publically available document. We file a report, I 16 believe, with the Legislature every year on that 17 issue. 18 Now, your suggestion around getting that 19 granular, we could do maybe a little more digging on 20 it. I would have to look at what we're actually 21 acting on that data call. That's a good suggestion. 2.2 Thank you.

23 Anybody else in Cedar Rapids,

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MS. SUSAN BORSTON: My name is Susan Borston and I've been self-employed in Iowa for 15 years.

Prior to the Affordable Care Act the only thing that 1 2 I had was catastrophic insurance. I had no preexisting condition. I noted my health insurance 3 policy, it increases annually 12 to 18 percent, 48 4 percent in 2008, and that was during the economic 5 collapse, so I wonder if their premium increase was 6 7 that much because they were trying to recoup the losses that they made on the backs of their customers 8 9 at that time. 10 I, as a self-employed person, was happy to

I, as a self-employed person, was happy to know with the Affordable Care Act there was minimum standards under the insurance that was available to me. That part of it I really do like. I don't have to worry that if I go to the hospital and use care that policy will be rescinded, so on and so forth.

I don't know if you can answer this, but I think 80 percent--doesn't Wellmark have like 80 percent of the insurance policies? Is that one of the reasons why they're so cavalier and they really don't care if they show up to these things?

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: That's a fair question. I don't think they have that market share any longer. I don't know if we have the data.

Angel?

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MS. ROBINSON: I don't have--

1	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Come up to the
2	mic. Sorry. Forgive us.
3	MS. ROBINSON: It depends on what market.
4	Because remember individual, small group and group
5	are counted separately. But Wellmark holds the
6	majority share, yes, they hold over 80 percent of the
7	market.
8	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Still in
9	individual?
10	MS. ROBINSON: For 2015, but not for ACA-
11	based products.
12	MS. SUSAN BORSTON: Thank you for answering
13	that question.
14	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Susan, did you
15	catch the distinction that Angel just made there on
16	the market share issue with ACA?
17	MS. SUSAN BORSTON: Could you repeat that?
18	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Sure.
19	On the ACA-compliant products they do not have 80
20	percent of the market share, but in the global
21	individual insurance market, under the grandfathered
22	plans, they do.
23	MS. SUSAN BORSTON: Thank you. My other
24	comment was my understanding was we pay more because

our state legislature, we don't have our own state

1 exchanges. That's one of my concerns. Would the 2 public health option help bring down costs?

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THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Well, those are two different questions. The public health option would be a state or federal plan. The health exchange is really just a mechanism to buy insurance. At this point the State would not able to set one up in a cost-effective manner. The federal exchange is doing it at a much more cost-effective manner than I think a state would.

MS. SUSAN BORSTON: I thought we had to pay some federal taxes because of the federal--we chose not to set up our own plan, which was unfortunate.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: There is a federal fee, but you would have that same fee, if not higher, in a state exchange.

MS. SUSAN BORSTON: All right. Thank you.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Anybody else,

19 Cedar Rapids?

MS. RITA SCOTT: Hi. My name is Rita Scott and we're on Wellmark and we have one of the premium plans. Your narrow network, outside of network, doesn't apply. You know, if you're traveling, which a lot of people do, are on the road, and you get ill in another state, which I did last year, and I called

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1	Wellmark and said, you know, I'm experiencing this
2	illness, I want to know if I go to urgent care
3	whether it would be covered, and they said no, it
4	would not.
5	I just went and took over-the-counter drugs
6	for five days until I got back to Iowa. I could have
7	been on an antibiotic if I had been covered, but I
8	chose not to go to urgent care or the ER because I
9	did not want to have to pay the exorbitant amount
10	they would have charged.
11	I think it's unfair for us not to be covered
12	out of state when we are traveling because we are a
13	very global people now. We travel a lot. I think
14	Wellmark needs to also address that.
15	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Okay.
16	Thank you for that, Rita.
17	Is there anybody else in Cedar Rapids?
18	We're going to go to Columbus Junction now.
19	Eldora?
20	Spencer? I know there's some folks in
21	Spencer. Anybody in Spencer want to make a comment?
22	Please introduce yourself.

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MR. PETER URBERG: Yes. This is Peter

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead.

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Urberg calling back.

MR. PETER URBERG: I have about a seven minute statement.

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THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Go ahead.

MR. PETER URBERG: Currently my monthly house payments, principle, interest, taxes and insurance, plus association dues, are about \$850-a-month, and my Wellmark BCBS bill is \$1,130-a-month. I hope that that gives some kind of indication of where these costs have gone.

One issue is that property and casualty insurance companies and the State OSHA Departments are leaning on manufacturers to have mechanical integrity programs to schedule regular maintenance in refineries and chemical plants in order to increase their safety rates and improve their ability to replace their equipment.

It should be the responsibility of the State Insurance Commissioner to drive medical cost control and medical insurance firms who will promote these programs to hospitals and clinics. One of the issues is that insurance is usually paid for by employers and given to employees, whereas the ACA people are paying for this directly.

Another issue is the rise of preventative and discretionary care and its costs. I'd like to

point out that during the congressional debate of the Affordable Care Act in Congress, all research for congressional members was provided by United Healthcare of Minnesota.

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BCBS management needs to get out in the field and identify trends and make decisions on the benefit of all premium paying members. Medical practices apply uniformly to ACA members and non-ACA members. ACA members are simply paying for these benefits out of their own pocket. Non-ACA members are businesses which are also fighting with similar premium cost increases.

It is the responsibility of BCBS management to observe costs, trends, demographics, billing cycles and productivity. Management of BCBS is the customers representative. If BCBS prices itself out of the market, then what will we have to be able to put together. That would be an issue.

Firstly, I have noticed that in Iowa new patients having an initial doctor's meeting, gets a meeting to get to know the doctor, and then a second appointment where the doctor actually performs the This practice means that in order for a new patient to come in he has to have two appointments. I think that this is a poor practice.

I also noticed that in Iowa doctors and physician assistants are not attempting to see four patients per hour. These people need to get into these exam rooms, meet the patient, talk to them, make a diagnosis, make their notes and get on to the next person.

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We're talking about people who have had six to ten years of education and they're ordering \$100 to \$200 of meds after a given appointment, and then turning around and waiting for the response of the lab tests to make a decision.

Another point is that medications that doctors prescribe are those that the pharmaceutical sales representatives discuss. Do drugs quit working after a patient—after a patent expires? Management needs to coach these doctors towards frugal medical practice.

It is assumed that the doctors read the entire Physician's Desk Reference. That's how it got its name. The old drugs that have been prescribed to a wide population of people are known for their responses. We know how they act. All we have in the current practice is the new drugs with the word of a salesman, and one or two clinical trials required by the FDA.

In fact, I've heard of cases of doctors
wanting to take patients off an old medication and
move them to a newer, less effective medication
because it costs \$60 more per prescription.

Obviously, medical providers see medical insurance
companies as mountains of money.

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Also, the news has carried some articles discussing pharmaceuticals—— Also, in the news there have been some articles discussing pharmaceutical companies raising drug prices each year simply because they can. What are we going—— What are state and federal agencies doing to push these insurance companies to negotiate rates that are lower than the general population has to pay?

At this point most people struggle with the cost of health insurance. In our particular case we're paying twice our house payment for health insurance. We know we've got to have it as we are foregoing other activities due to these costs. At our age, which is about age 60, we're attempting to be as proactive with health issues as we can.

Thank you so much.

THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you,

24 Peter.

Is there anybody else in Spencer? We can't

- 1 | see that side of the room?
- 2 MR. PETER URBERG: No. We're the only ones
- 3 here.
- 4 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: All right.
- 5 Thank you very much.
- And then the last location is West Union.
- 7 | Anybody there?
- No. Okay.
- Again, as we know, Wellmark is not in
- 10 attendance. Correct, Angel? Did they give you a
- 11 | comment, Angel?
- You can make that available? I think you
- 13 | were going to publish that you said?
- MS. ROBINSON: Wellmark is not in attendance
- 15 today. They did not send a representative. They
- 16 | submitted a comment electronically and it is posted
- 17 and available if anyone--any member of the public
- 18 | would like to review it. I made sure it was
- 19 available even before the hearing started.
- 20 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: I believe they
- 21 | told you anybody that was in attendance that they
- 22 | would call them or meet with them. Is that correct,
- 23 | Angel?
- MS. ROBINSON: They provided some
- 25 information regarding that on their statement.

1	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Okay.
2	MS. ROBINSON: One other thing I would say
3	is that I was asked about the market share for
4	Wellmark, and it's approximately 68 percent of the
5	individual market. It is 78 percent of the small
6	group market, and 77 percent of the large group
7	market. I just checked and looked that up.
8	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
9	If anybody would like to commentcontact
10	the Consumer Advocate Angel, who was just speaking,
11	I'm going to go ahead and give her phone number for
12	everybody. She's a great resource for our State of
13	Iowa. She understands these issues and can help walk
14	you through these other problems as well.
15	Her phone number is (515) 281-4038.
16	(515) 281-4038. Her e-mail is
17	angel.robinson@iid.iowa.gov. Either of those ways
18	would be a good way to connect with Angel if you have
19	any questions.
20	We are At this point the record is still
21	open, so anybody who wants to file a written
22	Go ahead.
23	MR. MARK SEATON: Where was the electronic
24	communication from Wellmark located at?
25	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: It's on the

- 1 | website. Is it on your website, Angel?
- 2 MR. MARK SEATON: The question was where is
- 3 | the electronic communication from Wellmark at.
- 4 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Angel posted
- 5 | it, I believe, on the website. What's the address on
- 6 | that, Angel? It's on your website not the
- 7 | Division's; correct?
- 8 MS. ROBINSON: It is an Insurance Division
- 9 | website. It is on the rate hearing website in which
- 10 | all of the public records and public comments and the
- 11 transcripts, once we receive them, will be published.
- 12 | It's going to be iainsuranceca.wordpress.com. That's
- 13 | iainsuranceca.wordpress.com.
- 14 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you for
- 15 that.
- That's up today; right? That's out, the
- 17 | website?
- 18 MS. ROBINSON: Yes. That's currently
- 19 available.
- THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
- The record is still open if folks have other
- 22 | comments.
- 23 Peter, the gentleman in Spencer, I would
- 24 | actually encourage you to e-mail your comments, they
- 25 | were very instructive, to Angel. I would encourage

you to do that. We will have that reflected.

So the record will be open until we get our actuary report. At that point we're going to have to

- 4 | make our decision. There will be an order issued.
- 5 And then the exchange opens November 1st. Angel, is
- 6 that the date for people to buy and shop for new
- 7 | insurance? November 1st is the date to shop for new
- 8 insurance for the State of Iowa.
- 9 Again, I would encourage you to at least do 10 that. Anybody has questions on the affordability
- 11 | test, give Angel a call.
- 12 With that, we're going to close this
- 13 meeting.

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- AN UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Quick question. I
- 15 | heard that Minnesota or Michigan has
- 16 | canceled--Wellmark has canceled their PPO. Is that
- 17 | going to possibly happen here in Iowa?
- 18 THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: That's a
- 19 different company. That's a Minnesota plan, but that
- 20 did happen in Minnesota where the Blue Cross plan
- 21 | cancelled all PPO plans; correct.
- 22 | Will that happen in Iowa? I don't think so.
- 23 I don't know.
- AN UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Will there be a
- 25 | transcript of the comments today?

1	THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER: There was a
2	question about the transcript from today's meeting.
3	We will have that at some point and that can be
4	available.
5	MS. ROBINSON: It will be made available.
6	AN UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I want to be able to
7	find out about it.
8	(Hearing concluded at 12:05 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

I, the undersigned, a Certified Shorthand

Reporter of the State of Iowa, do hereby certify that

I acted as the official court reporter at the hearing

in the above-entitled matter at the time and place

indicated;

That I took in shorthand all of the proceedings had at the said time and place and that said shorthand notes were reduced to typewriting under my direction and supervision, and that the foregoing typewritten pages are a full and complete transcript of the shorthand notes so taken.

Dated at Des Moines, Iowa, this 14th day of August, 2016.

/s/ Ann T. Moyna
CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER

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